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ORRELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952.

G. H. POTTER, M.O.H.



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URBAN DISTRICT OF ORRELL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Councillor J. A. SIMPKIN, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor T. PARKINSON (Vice-Chairman).

Councillors D. BENNETT, J.P., P. BRADLEY, J. GASKELL, J.P.,
J. GOULD, A. A. HESKETH, T. MURTON, W. NIXON,
J. D. PEEL, S. PRESTON, J. T. SIMM.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. T. SIMM (Chairman), and all members of the
Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health : G. H. POTTER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector : A. F. GREEN, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

ORRELL.

July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Orrell Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of Orrell for the year 1952. It has been compiled, as in previous years in the manner recommended by the Ministry of Health.

I wish to thank the members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for the courtesy and consideration which they have always displayed towards me. I would also like to express my thanks to the Officials of the Council and especially to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. F. Green, for valuable help and co-operation received throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. POTTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,617
Population (Preliminary Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,317
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population (Mid-1952)							9,430
Number of Inhabited Houses :—							
(a) Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,682
(b) End of 1952 according to Rate Books					..	..	2,885
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£39,477
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£118

Orrell is a residential district in an agricultural area with middle and working class houses built largely along the main roads and backed by farm lands.

Coal mining, engineering and the cotton industry afford the chief employment. They are situated mainly outside the area.

VITAL STATISTICS.					<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{	Legitimate ..	..	..	114 ..	56 ..	58
		Illegitimate ..	..	..	— ..	— ..	—
	Total ..			..	114 ..	56 ..	58
Still Births	..	..	..	..	3 ..	2 ..	1
	Total ..			..	3 ..	2 ..	1
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	{	Legitimate ..	..	..	4 ..	4 ..	—
		Illegitimate ..	..	..	— ..	— ..	—
	Total ..			..	4 ..	4 ..	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	{	Legitimate ..	..	..	2 ..	2 ..	—
		Illegitimate ..	..	..	— ..	— ..	—
	Total ..			..	2 ..	2 ..	—
Total No. of Deaths	103 ..	55 ..	48
Adjusted Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ..							12.1	
Birth Rate for England and Wales..							15.3	
Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ..							13.1	
Death rate for England and Wales..							11.3	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births ..							26.0	

The following is a statement showing comparative statistics for the years 1947-1952.

		Live Births.		Deaths (all causes).		Stillbirths.		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality.		
		No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1000 popu- lation.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1000 popu- lation.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	Total.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1000 live births.
ORRELL U.D.												
Year 1952	..	114	12.1	103	10.9	3	26	Nil	Nil	4	2	18
Year 1951	..	144	15.5	116	12.5	2	14	Nil	Nil	1	1	7
Year 1950	..	145	15.9	107	11.7	5	33	Nil	Nil	3	3	21
Year 1949	..	130	14.2	116	12.6	3	23	Nil	Nil	7	—	—
Year 1948	..	164	18.6	107	12.1	2	12	1	6.02	8	—	—
Year 1947	..	185	21.2	121	13.8	3	15	Nil	Nil	13	—	—
Avg. 5 years 1947-1951		—	17.1	—	12.5	—	19.4	—	1.25	—	—	—

Adjusted Live Birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.00) 12.1 per 1,000.
Death-rate (comparability factor, 1.20) 13.1 per 1,000.

The following table shows the chief causes of death and the number of deaths during 1952 compared with the figures for 1951 :—

TABLE II.

	1952.	1951.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	2	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1
Measles	—	—
Cancer	13	20
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia	—	1
Diabetes	—	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	16	13
Coronary disease, Angina	16	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5
Other Heart Diseases	10	16
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	2
Influenza	—	5
Pneumonia	5	3
Bronchitis	5	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—
Accident, Suicide and other violent causes ..	2	4
All other causes	24	19
Totals	103	116

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Arrangements.—Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Pathological Department of the Wigan Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Ambulance Services.—Infectious, non-infectious, accident and maternity cases are dealt with by the Motor Ambulances belonging to the Wigan Corporation under an agency agreement with the Lancashire County Council.

The arrangements are adequate and satisfactory.

National Assistance Act, 1948.—No action was taken under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The bulk of the water supplied to the district is now obtained from the Council's own undertaking at Dean Wood Waterworks. The supply, which is derived from a disused mine shaft, has continued to be constant in quality and quantity. One sample of untreated water and 5 samples of treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and in every case were reported to be satisfactory. In addition one sample of treated water was submitted for Chemical Analysis, this also was reported to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Sewage is treated by Wigan County Borough at their sewage works at Hoscarr.

There are approximately 50 houses in the Abbey Lakes area not drained to a public sewer due to being below the level of the present sewerage system. Sewage disposal at these houses is by means of small septic tanks and filters, almost all of which are situated in the gardens of the houses, the effluent from these discharge into Dean Brook via the Council's sewer in Orrell Road.

Sanitary Accommodation.—There were still existing at the end of the year 29 privy middens serving approximately 60 houses. Of these at least 11 are capable of being converted to the water carriage system of drainage, yet in spite of repeated requests to the owners to carry out conversion, in only one instance was the work carried out. It is pleasing to report, however, that the Council are alert to the unsatisfactory conditions existing and are considering taking formal action to secure that the conversions are, wherever possible, carried out. In most cases the refuse from privy middens was removed every 4 weeks; in some instances, however, longer periods between collections is inevitable due to the inaccessibility of the closets.

Public Cleansing.—One 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam refuse collecting vehicle and 6 men are employed on refuse collection and one man was employed as waste paper baler and part-time tip attendant. The rate of refuse collection throughout the year did not, even during the summer months, get below a fortnightly collection. Again it is pleasing to report that the Council are aware of this unsatisfactory state and are considering purchasing an extra vehicle to cope with the extra refuse now being collected.

During the year the Council undertook the renewal of worn out dustbins at all dwelling houses within the district and 100 dustbins were purchased and distributed. This considerably reduced the strain on the collection service in having to remove loose refuse from back yards, and, although only the very worst dustbins were renewed resulted in a large saving in time. An advantage of this scheme is that all dustbins can now be standardised, which again results in a saving in the time of collecting refuse.

Collection of waste paper was curtailed during the year because of a reduction in demand by the waste paper mills, and the regular weekly collection from shops had to be abandoned. This in turn increased the fire hazard at the refuse tip and stricter control of tipping had to be maintained. The total weight of waste paper sold was 20 tons 17 cwts., the income from this being £244 compared with 38 tons 17½ cwts. and £504 in 1951.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping along Captains Clough on the southern boundary of the district. This site, which has been in operation since 1948, is quickly becoming completed and investigations were made during the year for further sites. An area of land to the west of Ackhurst Hall Farm was surveyed and a scheme submitted to and approved by the Divisional Planning Committee. This site is, unfortunately, not so well sited as the present tip and enquiries were made with a view to securing a further area of land to the east of Edgehall Road, but no satisfactory progress had been made at the end of the year.

No. of Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	29
„ Closets attached to Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Freshwater Closets	..	..	..	..	..	3,037
„ Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ Dry Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ Moveable Ashbins for Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	2,961
„ Houses on Water Carriage System	..	..	..	..	..	2,835

*Summary of Dustbins, Ashpits and Privies Emptied, and Loads
Removed during the Year.*

			1951.		1952.
No. of Ashpits Emptied	..	..	297	..	293
„ Dustbins Emptied	..	..	71,190	..	73,415
Loads of Refuse Removed	..	..	1,399	..	1,450

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	1,115
„ Nuisances Discovered	..	..	..	..	476
„ Nuisances Abated	..	..	..	..	305
„ Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	129
„ Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	8
„ Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	1

Legal proceedings were instituted to secure compliance with an abatement notice, the work not having been carried out within the time allowed on the notice. A Nuisance Order was made for the work to be carried out within 28 days and the work was effected within this time.

The following inspections were carried out during the year under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts :—

Housing (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	..	..	526
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	82
Drainage	..	..	186
Dustbins	..	..	12
Accumulations	..	..	3
Paving of Yards and Passages	..	..	7
Keeping of Animals	..	..	15
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	3
Inns	..	..	5
Workplaces	..	..	2
Enquiries after Infectious Disease	..	..	11
Refuse Collection	..	..	77
Refuse Disposal	..	..	46
Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	99
Dirty &/or Verminous Premises	..	..	66
Tents, Vans, Sheds	..	..	1

Schools.—The six schools in the district are all supplied with a piped supply of water from the public supply and five are provided with separate water closets with separate provision for flushing. At one school, however, automatic flushing of the closets still exist, at another there is insufficient accommodation, senior girls at the school having to use the same block of water closets as the infant boys.

Offensive Trades.—There are no offensive trades in the district nor any premises in which rag flock is manufactured or sold.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no common lodging houses in the district and no houses let in lodgings.

Factories.—There were 20 factories on the register at the end of 1952, 3 of them being factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, are enforced by the local authority and 15 in which only section 7 of the Act is enforced by the local authority, the remaining two were sites of Building Operations covered by the Act. Twenty-four inspections were carried out and two informal notices served requiring minor infringements of the Act to be remedied. One notification of an unsatisfactory water closet existing at a factory was received from the Factory Inspector.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—There are no camping sites within the district and no moveable dwellings were licensed by the Council during the year. One caravan, even though an application by the owner for licensing was refused by the Council was still stationed on unlicensed land at the end of the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—There are none in the district.

Atmospheric Pollution.—There is only one large steam raising plant within the district and no nuisance arose from this source during the year.

Housing.—This very important sphere of public health work again received considerable attention throughout the year and much time was spent on carrying out inspections and re-inspections of dwellinghouses, a total of 526 such inspections being made under the provision of the Public Health and Housing Acts. Many properties were visited four, five and even six times before the works of essential repair were carried out. Although much of the delay experienced in securing repairs was due to the reluctance of owners generally to agree to the works being carried out, some delay was occasioned by the building contractors. It was noticeable, too, that in some instances the standard of workmanship was very poor with a result that the nuisances were not completely abated, and, when abated recurred after a few months. As a result, many houses which would provide satisfactory accommodation for a considerable number of years, are falling into a state of disrepair and the occupants joining the list of applicants for Council houses.

One demolition order was made during the year and 3 other houses on which demolition orders were operative were demolished.

Thirty permanent traditional type houses were completed and tenanted at Rivers Street and Beechwood Crescent, these included twelve aged persons bungalows. In addition 8 houses were constructed by private individuals.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1 (a)	Total No. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	162
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	526
2 (a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	9
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	16
3	No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
4	No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	85

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .. 59

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
2.	Number of dwelling houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :—	
(a)	By owners	Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	23
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	9
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	42
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil.
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	8

5. HOUSING ACT, 1949.

	<i>Schemes of private bodies or individuals.</i>	<i>Schemes of local authority.</i>
(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted :—		
(a) by private individuals to local authority	Nil.	.. Nil.
(b) by local authority to Ministry ..	Nil.	.. Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	Nil.	.. Nil.
(b) (1) Number of schemes approved by Ministry	Nil.	.. Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected	Nil.	.. Nil.
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	Nil.	.. Nil.
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year	Nil.	.. Nil.
(d) Any other action taken (give brief particulars)..	Nil.	.. Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. The following number of inspections were carried out at food shops, and other food preparing premises during the year :—

Bakehouses	31
Preserved Food Premises	3
Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	14
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	2
Dairies	1
Grocers' Shops	88
Butchers' Shops	23
Fish Frying Premises	6
Miscellaneous	10

Increased attention was given to the hygienic preparation and sale of food and 178 visits were made to food premises during the year. No serious contravention of the food laws were found, but there were still too many distributors who would not appreciate the dangers of exposing unwrapped foods to contamination by displaying the foods on open counters and shelves; this was even more surprising for most of the distributors had provided themselves with suitable display cabinets which, instead of containing the foods for which they were intended and designed, displayed such commodities as tooth-paste and other such well protected goods. Although no clean food campaign was carried out, every advantage was taken when making inspections to impress on food handlers the necessity for care when handling food.

The following articles of food were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

Tinned Ham	66 lb.
Other Tinned Meats	15 lb. 7 ozs.
Raisins	6 lb.
Tinned Plums	10 lb. 14 ozs.
Haricot Beans	27 lb.
Lemon Curd	9 lb. 8 ozs.
Cocoa	3 lb.

Food Sampling.—In addition to samples of milk and ice cream obtained by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination, the following samples were obtained by the County Food and Drugs Officer from premises within the district and submitted for analysis :—

Milk 45	Drinking Chocolate .. 1
Beef Sausage 1	Canned Cherries .. 1
Ice Cream 2	Canned Pears 1
Butter 1	Canned Peaches .. 1
Bacon 4	Canned Plums 1
Cocoa 3	

All these samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of one sample of milk which, on analysis, indicated the presence of 2.6 per cent. of extraneous water. The vendor of this sample was cautioned.

2 *Milk and Dairies.*—The following licences were issued under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and Regulations under the Act :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of Dairies on the Register	1
No. of Milk Distributors on Register	33

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of Dealers' Licences issued (including Supplementary Licences)	11
--	----

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of Dealers' Licences issued (including Supplementary Licences) Pasteurised Milk	10
No. of Dealers' Licences issued—Sterilised Milk	32

Four samples of pasteurised milk, one sample of accredited milk and five samples of ungraded milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results in every case were satisfactory. In addition nine samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and again there was no adverse report on any sample.

3. *Ice Cream*.—There is one manufacturer of ice cream and 15 premises registered for the sale of ice cream within the district. At only two premises is loose ice cream sold.

Two samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, both samples fell in to the provisional grade II.

4. *Meat*.—There is no slaughterhouse within the district and all meat sold for human consumption by butchers within the district is obtained from the Government controlled slaughterhouse in Wigan.

The number of pigs inspected which were slaughtered under the self-suppliers' scheme—cottagers' pigs, increased due to the helpfulness of the local Food Executive Officer in forwarding to the department the names and addresses of persons slaughtering pigs in the district. Fifteen pigs were examined after slaughter and in only one instance was evidence of disease or other abnormality found.

5. *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933*.—Licences to slaughter animals were issued to 9 slaughtermen under the provisions of the above Act.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever.—Three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1952, none of the cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.—It is pleasing to note that for the fifth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria notified.

During the year 145 pre-school children and 24 school children completed the full course of primary immunisation. In addition 148 children were given a secondary reinforcing injection.

Pneumonia.—3 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year.

Measles.—There was a decrease in the number of cases of measles notified, 44 cases during 1952 compared with 113 during 1951.

Whooping Cough.—There was a decrease in the number of cases notified, 10 cases as against 39 during the preceding year.

Erysipelas.—Two cases of erysipelas were notified during the year.

Cancer.—There were 13 deaths certified as due to cancer during 1952.

Food Poisoning.—It is again pleasing to note that there was no outbreak of food poisoning in the district during the year.

Disinfection.—If the need for steam disinfection arises, the apparatus at Whelley Isolation Hospital may be utilised.

House disinfection is carried out by the Council after removal of infectious cases to hospital or after release of the patient from isolation at home. The method used is fumigation by formaldehyde.

Tuberculosis.—Nine new cases were notified during the year, seven being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases being non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition, eighteen cases were removed from the register, the persons having died or recovered or removed from the district.

This service is under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and Orrell cases attend at the Chest Clinic, Millgate, Wigan.

Notification of the disease is satisfactory and no action was necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal of persons to hospital.

The following table shows the new cases of the disease and the deaths in age groups.

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Periods.</i>		<i>New Cases.</i>						<i>Deaths.</i>					
		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>					
<i>Years.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
1	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
2	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
5	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
10	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
15	..	1	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
20	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
25	..	4	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
35	..	—	—	..	—	1	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
45	..	1	—	..	—	—	..	1	—	..	—	—	—
55	..	—	—	..	1	—	..	1	—	..	—	—	—
65	..	1	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
75 and upwards	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	7	—	..	1	1	..	2	—	..	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1952.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total cases at all ages.	Age Periods Years.								65 and over.	Total deaths.	Total cases removed to hospital from the district.	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district.
		— 0	— 1	— 3	— 5	— 10	— 15	— 25	— 45			(c)	(d)
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ..	44	—	—	8	9	21	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	10	—	2	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	62	—	2	11	13	27	4	2	3	—	3	2	2

